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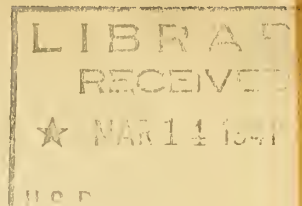
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD



M A R C H 1, 1941 R E P O R T

ON CITRUS FRUIT, MILK PRODUCTION, AND EGG PRODUCTION

Washington, D. C.
March 10, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 10, 1941

March 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1941

During February the unusually mild weather which prevailed over most northern and western portions of the country resulted in record high rates of milk production per cow and of egg production per 100 hens on March 1, but cold weather in the Southeast with frost on March 2 in Florida will materially reduce shipments of tender vegetables until late in April. In California the abnormally heavy rains during the last two months while favorable for some non-irrigated crops, have interfered with winter vegetable production and delayed the planting of spring vegetables. While excessive rains have caused some local damage to oranges, the 1940-41 crop in California and the United States is expected to be the largest on record. A record crop of lemons is also being harvested and the grapefruit crop is expected to be the second largest.

CITRUS FRUITS: Orange production for the 1940-41 season is now placed at 82,261,000 boxes. This indicated production, the largest of record, is about 1 percent larger than was indicated a month ago due to increases in the early and midseason and tangerine crops in Florida, which turned out somewhat larger than was expected earlier in the season. The United States orange crop in 1939-40 totaled 75,646,000 boxes, and the 1938-39 crop was 78,531,000 boxes.

Production of oranges, including tangerines, in Florida is now estimated at 29,800,000 boxes compared with 28,000,000 last season (1939-40) and 33,300,000 boxes two seasons ago (1938-39). The early and midseason crop, including tangerines, is placed at 18,800,000 boxes compared with 18,000,000 boxes in 1939-40; the Valencia crop is indicated to be 11,000,000 boxes compared with 10,000,000 boxes last season. Growing conditions in Florida citrus areas were generally favorable during February. Harvest of early and midseason varieties has been practically completed, and harvest of Valencias, -- somewhat later than usual, -- is now getting under way. A larger portion of the early and midseason crop in Florida was utilized by processing plants than in any previous year. Although official estimates of quantities processed have not yet been prepared, preliminary reports indicate that approximately one-tenth of the crop (exclusive of tangerines) was used by processors.

The California orange crop for the 1940-41 season is now placed at 48,757,000 boxes, the largest of record for that State, compared with 44,404,000 boxes in 1939-40, and 41,420,000 boxes in 1938-39. Indicated production of Navel and miscellaneous varieties is now placed at 19,975,000 boxes. This production is about 2 percent smaller than was indicated on February 1, due to losses from "water rot" -- mostly in southern California -- caused by excessive rains during the last 2 months. Production of Navel and miscellaneous oranges last season (1939-40) was 17,521,000 boxes; in 1938-39 the crop totaled 17,970,000 boxes. Harvest of these varieties in central California is nearly complete. Carlot shipments from northern and central California areas through March 1 totaled 8,321 cars. This movement is about 11 percent larger than carlot movement to the same date last season. The California Valencia orange crop, harvest of which will start in major producing areas about the first of April, is placed at 28,782,000 boxes, the same as was indicated a month ago. The 1939-40 Valencia crop was 26,883,000 boxes, and the 1938-39 crop was 23,450,000 boxes. It is not yet possible to determine definitely whether or not the 1940-41 Valencia crop will ultimately show damage from the excessive rainfall of the last 2 months. It appears likely, however, on the basis of present indications that such losses as may occur probably will be relatively small and will be offset by increased "sizing" brought about by above-normal moisture supplies.

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The 1940-41 Texas orange crop is estimated at 2,850,000 boxes, compared with 2,360,000 boxes in 1939-40. Production of oranges in Arizona for the 1940-41 season is indicated to be 600,000 boxes, compared with 520,000 boxes in 1939-40. Harvest of the early and midseason crop in Arizona is complete and picking of Valencias has started.

The United States grapefruit crop for the 1940-41 season is placed at 40,040,000 boxes compared with 35,175,000 boxes in 1939-40, and 43,594,000 boxes in 1938-39.

Production of grapefruit in Florida for the current marketing season (1940-41) is indicated to be 21,000,000 boxes, compared with 15,900,000 boxes produced last season (1939-40) and 23,300,000 boxes produced 2 seasons ago (1938-39). Carlot shipments of Florida grapefruit through March 1 totaled 9507 cars. This movement is about 37 percent larger than movement to the same date last season. On the basis of the total quantity of Florida grapefruit handled by processing plants to date, it seems likely that the total quantity utilized in this manner for the entire season probably will at least equal and may, possibly, exceed all previous records.

Production of grapefruit in Texas for 1940-41 is estimated at 14,400,000 boxes, the same as last season (1939-40). The 1938-39 Texas crop was 15,670,000 boxes. Texas groves are in excellent condition and soil moisture supplies are ample. The average size of fruit remaining for harvest is considerably larger than usual, and present growing conditions are favorable for further size development.

The 1940-41 Arizona grapefruit crop is placed at 2,800,000 boxes, compared with 2,900,000 boxes in 1939-40. About 30 percent of the total crop in that State has been harvested to date. The supply of soil moisture in Arizona groves is considerably above normal due to heavy rains during the last few weeks. Average sizes are somewhat larger than usual due to the abundant moisture supplies. The California grapefruit crop is indicated to be 1,840,000 boxes compared with 1,975,000 boxes produced last season. No serious damage to California grapefruit is expected from the heavy rains of recent weeks.

California lemon production for the 1940-41 season is indicated to be 13,588,000 boxes--the largest production of record. Production last season (1939-40) was 11,963,000 boxes, and the 1938-39 crop was 11,106,000 boxes. Growers report that the prevalence of relatively warm winter and early spring temperatures, together with the unusually large soil moisture supplies now available, probably will hasten fruit growth, and thus bring about maturity somewhat earlier than may be desirable from a marketing standpoint.

MILK PRODUCTION PER COW continued at record high levels through February. In the herds kept by crop correspondents, production per cow on March 1 was about 8 percent higher than the 10-year average for the date and more than 1 percent above the high record for March 1, set in 1930 and equaled last year. The number of milk cows on farms has also increased about 2 percent during the last 12 months, so total milk production on March 1 appears to have been fully 3 percent above production at the same season last year. The quantity of milk produced per capita in the United States appears to have been higher than on the same date in any of the previous 16 years for which records are available.

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While March 1 milk production per cow was above average for the date in all major groups of States, production was particularly high in northern and western areas where February weather was unusually mild. In States from Michigan to Montana, and also in Illinois, Kansas and Colorado, production per cow equaled or exceeded previous high March 1 figures.

In Southern States, from Texas eastward, below normal February temperatures were less favorable to milk production and tended to delay the early spring development of pastures. On March 1 production per cow was well below average for the date in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida. Farmers in these States reported an unusually small proportion of their milk cows in production for March 1.

In nearly all parts of the country the liberal rations of grains and concentrates that farmers have fed their milk cows appear to have aided in maintaining the above-normal rate of production. During the first half of this winter's feeding season, milk cows in reporters' herds have received 12 to 15 percent more grain and concentrates per cow than average for the 1931-40 period. With the seasonal trend in rate of feeding still moving upward toward its spring peak, March 1 reports from farmers in a limited number of important dairy States indicate that the rate of feeding continued relatively high.

In the United States as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 13.77 pounds on March 1 compared with 13.62 pounds on the date last year and a 1930-39 March 1 average of 12.75 pounds. In these herds, 67.6 percent of the milk cows were reported in production on March 1. This percentage was the same as that reported a year ago, was only slightly below the record high March 1 figure of 67.8 percent in 1932, and exceeded the percentages reported on March 1 in other years for which records are available.

RANGE CONDITIONS: Condition of range in the western range States on March 1 continued above average and the high condition of cattle and sheep reflected the mild, open winter that has prevailed generally since December. Moisture supplies are favorable for spring feed over all the area except in the Northern Great Plains States, where winter precipitation has been short.

EGG PRODUCTION: The March 1 rate of lay in farm flocks reached a record high level of 43.9 eggs per 100 layers compared with 40.7 eggs a year ago and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 39.2 eggs. Because of a favorable fall and winter and ample feed supplies, the rate of egg production has been on a record high level since last September in all months except December, when it was exceeded only by the rate of December 1939.

Although the rate of lay reached a new high March 1 record this year for the country as a whole, it exceeded the previous March 1 record in only one geographic division (North Atlantic). However, the March 1 rate exceeded last year in all parts of the country, with increases of 15 percent in the South Central, 13 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Western regions.

The 10-year (1930-39) March 1 average rate of lay was exceeded in all parts of the country by this year's high rate. Increases over the 10-year average were 18 percent in the West North Central, 13 percent in the North Atlantic, 12 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the West, 8 percent in the South Central and 7 percent in the South Atlantic areas.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	Average	Production		Indicated
and State	1929-38	1938	1939	1940
Thousand boxes				
ORANGES:				
California, all	34,957	41,420	44,404	48,757
Valencias	19,830	23,450	26,883	28,782
Navels and misc.	15,127	17,970	17,521	19,975
Florida, all	19,614	33,300	28,000	29,800
Early and midseason 2/	12,125	17,150	15,600	16,000
Valencias 2/	8,108	12,750	10,000	11,000
Tangerines 2/	2,467	3,400	2,400	2,800
Texas	947	2,815	2,360	2,850
Arizona	213	430	520	600
Alabama	79	96	75	1
Mississippi	44	85	59	(3)
Louisiana	271	385	228	253
7 States 4/	56,125	78,531	75,646	82,261
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	14,037	23,300	15,900	21,000
Seedless 2/	5,033	7,800	6,500	7,200
Other 2/	10,533	15,500	9,400	13,800
Texas	5,029	15,670	14,400	14,400
Arizona	1,252	2,700	2,900	2,800
California	1,640	1,924	1,975	1,840
4 States 4/	21,958	43,594	35,175	40,040
LEMONS:				
California 4/	8,233	11,106	11,963	13,588
LIMES:				
Florida	23	95	95	5/ 80

- 1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season adopted extends from November 1 to October 31. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.
- 2/ Short-time average.
- 3/ Failure reported.
- 4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.
- 5/ December 1 indicated production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 10, 1941.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	March 1, :(Avg.) 1930-39:	March 1, 1939	March 1, 1940	March 1, 1941
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	12.6	12.4	13.2	13.5
New Hampshire	14.5	13.9	14.9	13.5
Vermont	13.4	13.3	14.1	14.0
Massachusetts	17.4	17.8	17.3	17.9
Connecticut	17.0	16.1	17.2	17.1
New York	15.4	16.5	17.0	16.7
New Jersey	18.8	18.5	19.3	19.1
Pennsylvania	16.2	17.0	16.9	16.9
North Atlantic	15.77	16.52	16.75	16.56
Ohio	14.2	14.6	14.7	14.7
Indiana	12.9	13.5	13.8	13.8
Illinois	14.0	14.4	15.1	15.2
Michigan	16.3	17.0	17.0	18.0
Wisconsin	15.9	16.1	16.8	17.2
East North Central	14.93	15.34	15.76	16.07
Minnesota	16.8	17.8	18.7	18.9
Iowa	14.0	15.3	16.0	15.7
Missouri	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.1
North Dakota	11.6	12.1	14.2	14.8
South Dakota	10.9	11.8	12.7	12.0
Nebraska	13.0	14.3	13.8	13.5
Kansas	13.3	14.4	13.4	14.4
West North Central	12.99	13.93	14.65	14.55
Maryland	13.3	14.5	15.6	15.4
Virginia	9.4	10.3	10.0	10.4
West Virginia	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.4
North Carolina	9.9	10.7	10.7	10.6
South Carolina	9.3	9.9	9.6	9.8
Georgia	8.1	8.8	8.5	8.6
South Atlantic	9.63	10.33	10.38	10.47
Kentucky	9.3	9.9	9.6	9.9
Tennessee	8.3	9.2	8.6	8.9
Mississippi	6.5	6.3	5.4	5.8
Arkansas	7.2	7.7	7.0	7.7
Oklahoma	9.6	10.5	9.5	9.7
Texas	8.6	8.1	7.8	7.9
South Central	8.22	8.62	8.08	8.46
Montana	11.6	12.6	12.2	13.5
Idaho	15.7	15.8	16.4	16.7
Wyoming	11.2	11.8	12.6	12.7
Colorado	12.8	14.3	13.7	14.6
Washington	15.3	16.2	16.2	16.7
Oregon	13.8	14.2	14.7	15.2
California	17.8	18.3	17.3	18.4
Western	14.18	15.20	15.19	15.88
United States	12.75	13.40	13.62	13.77

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Alabama and Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

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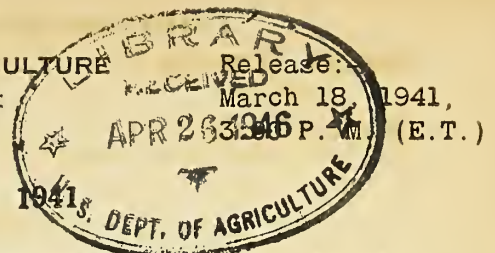
EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, MARCH 1 1/

State & Division:	Av. 1930-39	1939	1940	1941
		Number		
Me.	46.9	54.3	52.5	54.6
N.H.	47.5	52.0	50.0	51.6
Vt.	43.6	49.3	52.8	48.4
Mass.	49.6	50.4	54.3	58.5
R.I.	44.0	47.2	51.4	57.1
Conn.	47.8	52.4	55.0	54.5
N.Y.	41.1	45.3	46.4	46.6
N.J.	40.7	49.3	46.1	50.0
Pa.	42.4	48.7	45.8	46.9
N. ATL.	42.8	48.2	47.4	48.5
Ohio	40.4	44.8	42.0	43.7
Ind.	41.3	43.8	43.8	44.8
Ill.	35.0	37.3	36.1	39.2
Mich.	37.5	40.5	42.5	44.4
Wis.	37.2	41.2	43.1	42.2
E.N. CENT.	38.1	41.3	40.9	42.5
Minn.	29.7	32.5	33.9	38.0
Iowa	31.1	33.6	33.9	37.2
Mo.	38.7	39.1	35.7	43.2
N. Dak.	21.3	19.5	28.5	29.7
S. Dak.	26.1	25.1	23.8	32.2
Nebr.	37.1	38.9	36.5	44.0
Kans.	42.0	41.6	40.7	48.4
W.N. CENT.	34.2	35.2	35.7	40.4
Del.	41.5	49.9	47.0	50.1
Md.	40.7	48.8	45.1	45.2
Va.	42.0	47.8	46.3	45.9
W. Va.	42.2	47.3	41.0	41.0
N.C.	43.9	48.2	47.2	48.2
S.C.	43.7	47.4	45.7	44.8
Ga.	41.3	42.7	37.1	42.0
Fla.	49.9	51.6	52.2	50.6
S. ATL.	42.7	47.5	44.7	45.5
Ky.	38.1	42.7	35.5	42.3
Tenn.	37.3	40.0	34.3	42.1
Ala.	44.1	47.2	38.0	45.8
Miss.	41.8	43.3	32.5	42.3
Ark.	40.4	41.5	36.0	45.0
La.	41.4	43.5	39.2	43.7
Okla.	43.2	43.3	41.2	46.6
Tex.	45.4	45.9	45.4	48.6
S. CENT.	42.1	43.7	39.5	45.5
Mont.	31.5	31.3	38.3	43.4
Idaho	39.2	40.6	42.4	46.9
Wyo.	35.0	33.9	38.4	45.5
Colo.	37.9	38.5	40.7	44.5
New Mex.	41.2	39.6	46.4	44.5
Ariz.	47.1	51.2	55.3	53.7
Utah	47.3	45.2	47.4	53.3
Nev.	43.6	37.3	53.4	45.0
Wash.	45.0	46.9	47.0	50.8
Oreg.	46.8	45.3	49.2	52.1
Calif.	49.1	47.7	52.0	49.7
WEST.	44.9	44.6	48.0	49.1
U.S.	39.2	41.4	40.7	43.9

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1941^s

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report on the indicated acreages of certain crops in 1941, based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country to the Department on or about March 1 regarding their acreage plans for the 1941 season.

The acreages shown herein for 1941 are interpretations of reports from growers and are based on past relationships between such reports and acreages actually planted.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such further changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreages actually planted in 1941 may turn out to be larger or smaller than the indicated acreages here shown, by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the agricultural conservation program, and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

UNITED STATES

CROP	PLANTED ACREAGES			
	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	1941 as per- cent of 1940
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Corn, all.....	101,081	88,143	87,656	99.4
All spring wheat.....	21,762	18,547	17,137	92.4
Durum.....	3,418	3,431	2,925	85.3
Other spring.....	18,344	15,116	14,212	94.0
Oats.....	39,196	36,237	37,102	102.4
Barley.....	12,713	14,759	14,348	97.2
Flaxseed.....	2,406	3,403	3,341	98.2
Rice.....	943	1,090	1,154	105.9
Grain sorghums, all.....	8,674	10,978	9,679	88.2
Potatoes.....	3,365	3,104	2,988	96.3
Sweetpotatoes.....	882	772	835	108.2
Tobacco.....	1,678	1,427	1,404	98.4
Beans, dry edible.....	1,942	2,009	1,855	92.3
Soybeans ¹	5,467	10,528	9,788	93.0
Cowpeas ¹	2,647	3,120	3,217	103.1
Peanuts ¹	1,951	2,390	2,396	100.3
Tame hay ²	56,102	61,592	62,398	101.3

¹ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

² Acreage harvested.

APPROVED:

Claude R. Wickard

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS REPORT - MARCH 1941

March reports from farmers showing the acreages of principal crops (except cotton) that they plan to grow this year, indicate widespread further adjustments to the agricultural program, shifts between various cash crops in response to price changes and some rather large reductions in spring crops in portions of the West where much improved moisture conditions last fall permitted the planting of an increased acreage of winter wheat. For the country as a whole the most important decreases in plantings now indicated are spring wheat 1,400,000 acres or 8 percent, grain sorghums 1,300,000 acres or 12 percent, corn 500,000 acres or .6 of 1 percent, barley 400,000 acres or 3 percent, potatoes 100,000 acres or 4 percent, soybeans 700,000 acres or 7 percent, flaxseed 2 percent, beans 8 percent and tobacco less than 2 percent. The principal increases reported include oats 900,000 acres or 2 percent, tame hay 800,000 acres or 1 percent, sweetpotatoes 8 percent, rice 6 percent, and cowpeas 3 percent. Reports on peanuts show prospects for about the same acreage as last year. The net decreases indicated in these crops will probably be about offset by an increase of 3 to 4 million acres of winter wheat and rye, for the acreages sown last fall were close to average, while those sown in the fall of 1939 were low because of severe drought conditions.

After allowing for shifts between similar crops, most of the changes from last year's acreages appear rather small. The intended increase in oats, which gave an excellent yield last year, partially offsets the indicated decreases in barley, corn and grain sorghums, leaving only about a 1 percent decrease in plantings of feed grains now planned. The decrease in spring wheat offsets part of the increase in winter wheat, indicating a total wheat acreage perhaps 2,000,000 acres above that of last year but not far from the average of the last 20 years. The 1.3 percent increase planned in tame hay is not a large enough change to be of much significance this early in the season, but last year's acreage was 2 million acres larger than that in any previous year.

As another large acreage of sweet sorghums for hay and forage will probably be planted and there is no reason to expect wild hay to be as much reduced by drought as it was last year, farmers appear to be making ample provision for the increasing numbers of cattle and sheep. This further increase in hay acreage is likewise in keeping with the Soil Conservation Program.

The 3.7 percent decrease in potatoes now planned does not indicate a large change, but such a decrease would result in the smallest potato acreage since 1926. The decrease reflects widespread discouragement in the principal north central and northwestern potato growing States where prices have been low because last year's record-smashing yield of 130 bushels per acre resulted in a larger crop than could be marketed except at prices much below average.

The increase in sweetpotatoes is merely a return towards a more normal acreage, for with plantings last year the lowest since 1930, supplies are short and bringing good prices. Plans to further expand the acreage in rice also show the stimulating effect of a price increase, for although the crop was large the price has recently been higher than at the same season in 9 of the last 10 years. Plans for flaxseed and beans and those for soybeans in the north central commercial area show decreases that are probably due to lower prices following record or near-record production last year. The reductions now planned would still leave unusually large acreages of soybeans and flaxseed and a near-average acreage of beans. The increase in cowpeas is part of the trend towards an increased acreage of legumes in the South. In the South where much of the acreage of soybeans is cut for hay the acreage is expected to be increased. The decrease in tobacco is chiefly in fire-cured and air-cured types in Kentucky and Tennessee.

These March reports show about what farmers may be expected to grow if weather conditions cause no more than the usual local difficulties and price changes prior to planting time are not disturbing. In some years, the publication of farmers' intentions to plant has caused extensive changes in plans. This year the acreages now indicated are probably close to those expected. The more precise information on what farmers elsewhere now expect to do will help many individuals to adjust their plans to the new prospects in their States, and they may encourage some potato growers, but for the country as a whole the principal changes in plans between March 1 and planting time this year are likely to be the usual local adjustments necessitated by unexpected weather conditions and changes resulting from the rapid shifts in relative prices that often occur in time of war.

Considering all crops covered by current surveys, present indications are that the total acreage grown this season will be about the same as in 1940, probably averaging slightly less in most northern areas from Michigan and Illinois westward and perhaps one percent more than last year in the area south of the northern borders of North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado and Arizona.

The acreage that will be harvested and the aggregate production that will be secured are more difficult to forecast because largely dependent on future weather conditions. Present moisture conditions appear unusually favorable in the Southern Plains and west of the Rockies but there are areas in the Northern Plains where subsoil moisture reserves are too low to provide much protection against drought. With no more than average weather difficulties crop yields per acre would probably be enough above average to somewhat more than offset the slight prospective reductions from average in the acreage to be grown but there can be no assurance that crop yields will approach the outstanding yields secured in 1940.

CORN: The prospective acreage of corn to be planted in 1941 is estimated at 87,656,000 acres. This is less than one percent below the 1940 planting of 88,145,000 acres but about 13 percent short of the 10-year (1930-39) average of 101,081,000 acres. While the 1941 prospective acreage is less than one-half million acres below the 1940 planted acreage, it does indicate the fifth consecutive year of decline and the smallest corn acreage in over 40 years.

In the North Central or Corn Belt States the 1941 season opens with abundant supplies of corn in most sections. This is particularly true in the commercial corn area designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This area includes all of the important corn producing counties. The acreage allotment in this area is virtually the same as that of 1940. The prospective planting in the Corn Belt east of the Mississippi River is about the same as that of 1940 and in the Corn Belt States west of the Mississippi there is an indicated reduction of only one-half of one percent. Indicated increases of one percent in Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska are more than offset by a decline of 12 percent in the prospective Kansas planting. The decline in that State is due chiefly to the displacement of corn by the more drought resistant sorghums and to the increased acreage of small grains in prospect. In North Dakota which is outside the commercial corn area and where corn was a good crop last year the prospective acreage this year is 5 percent above the 1940 planting.

Prospective plantings in all other sections of the country show slight decreases from those of 1940. In the North Atlantic States the 1941 planting is expected to be about one-half of one percent below that of last year. The South Atlantic States show a reduction of about 1-1/2 percent, the South Central group about one-half of one percent and the Western States about 2 percent from the acreages planted in 1940.

Since 1929 the percentage of corn acreage abandoned has varied from 0.1 percent in that year to 7.5 percent in each of the years 1934 and 1936. The 10-year (1930-39) average abandonment is 3.03 percent. In 1940, acreage losses amounted to 1.9 percent.

Assuming an abandonment of corn acreage in 1941 about equal to that of 1940 which was about the average for the 10-year period 1929-38, excluding the heavy losses in the two severe drought years of 1934 and 1936, the probable acreage for harvest in 1941 would be about 85,991,000 acres. Such an acreage would be about one-half of one percent less than that harvested in 1940 and the smallest for harvest since 1894.

WHEAT: The indicated acreage of all spring wheat to be seeded in 1941 is 17,137,000 acres. This acreage is 8 percent less than the 18,547,000 acres seeded last year, and 11 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 21,762,000 acres. The seeded acreage in prospect for 1941 is the lowest of any year since 1924, except the slightly smaller acreage seeded in 1939. Prospective 1941 seedings of all spring wheat consist of 2,925,000 acres of durum and 14,212,000 acres of spring wheat other than durum, compared with 3,431,000 acres of durum and 15,116,000 acres of other spring wheat seeded last year. This places the prospective durum wheat acreage at 86 percent of the 10-year average, and other spring wheat acreage at 78 percent of average.

Most of the decrease in prospective spring wheat seedings is in the Pacific Northwest and the Northern Rocky Mountain States. Of the decrease of 1,410,000 acres in prospective seedings of spring wheat for the entire country, 1,123,000 acres occurred in the four States, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Colorado. Moisture conditions at seeding time last fall were favorable to encouraging a maximum shift from spring to fall seeding in the parts of those States where such shifts frequently occur, and general observations indicate that the loss of acreage from winter damage up to March 1 is small. A considerable decline in durum acreage is indicated, which may be a reaction to relatively lower returns from this class of wheat.

If the abandonment of spring wheat is about the same as the average of the years 1930 to 1939, excluding the two abnormal years 1934 and 1936, the acreage of spring wheat for harvest in 1941 would be: durum wheat 2,583,000 acres, other spring wheat 11,925,000 acres, and all spring wheat 14,508,000 acres. If the abandonment of winter wheat acreages is about the same as indicated in the Board's December 1940 report, the total wheat acreage for harvest in 1941 would be approximately 55,709,000 acres. The acreage of all wheat harvested in 1940 was 53,503,000 acres, and the 10-year average is 55,884,000 acres.

OATS: The prospective 1941 acreage of oats is indicated at 37,102,000 acres, or 2.4 percent above the relatively low 1940 acreage of 36,237,000, but is 5.3 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 39,196,000 acres.

Prospective acreage increases are greatest in the South Atlantic and East North Central regions. A small decrease in acreage is indicated for the North Atlantic and Western States due to slight reductions in New York, Washington, Oregon and California. Only 4 States, of the 14 major States which grew as much as a million acres in 1940, show intentions of planting a smaller acreage this year than in 1940. The indicated reductions for these 4 States follow: North Dakota 5 percent, Minnesota 1 percent, Michigan and Texas 2 percent each. The prospective oats acreages in the North Central region, which usually represents about 79 percent of the nation's acreage, shows an increase of about 2.5 percent above the acreage grown in 1940, but will be about 8 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average acreage. The East North Central States show a prospective increase of 5 percent, due largely to a shifting from soybeans to oats in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. The West North Central States show a prospective increase of 1.2 percent.

The prospective oats acreage in the South Atlantic group of 1,513,000 acres is about 9 percent more than the acreage grown in 1940 and 16 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 1,299,000 acres.

The indicated increase of 2 percent in the South Central States would give 3,674,000 acres, or about 8 percent above the 10-year average. Substantial prospective increases are shown for Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Kentucky. Texas is the only State in the South Central group where a reduction is indicated.

BARLEY: Prospective plantings of barley for harvest in 1941 are estimated at 14,348,000 acres, a 3 percent decrease from the 14,759,000 acres planted for harvest in 1940, but still 13 percent above the average plantings of 12,713,000 acres during the 10-year period, 1930-39. These estimates include both winter and spring barley. Winter barley which until a few years ago was confined largely to the southern States has gradually increased in popularity farther north. It is now grown on a larger acreage than spring barley in States as far north as Missouri, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

Of the principal barley States of the East, decreases are expected in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, where barley has been displacing winter wheat in recent years. In the major barley area, the decline in North and South Dakota and in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin is attributed to relatively unprofitable returns in 1940; and the increase in Nebraska and Kansas to the utility of barley as a "patch-up" crop in partially abandoned wheat fields and to its ability to yield early a fair quantity of good feed in a dry season. Increases in the irrigated areas of the Rocky Mountain States are due to good yields obtained and recognition of the value of barley as feed for livestock. The decline in California is due to the low price in the fall of 1940 and to flooded conditions at planting time in the important producing area of the Sacramento Valley.

Abandonment of barley varies widely--from 0.5 percent in 1927 to 42.4 percent in 1934--and has approximated 16 percent for the ten years, 1930 to 1939. In 1940, abandonment was estimated at 9.2 percent. Acreage harvested in the 10-year period averaged 10,707,000 acres, and in 1940 was 13,394,000 acres. With percentage abandonment equal to 1940, harvest in 1941 would approximate 13,000,000 acres.

FLAXSEED: The prospective acreage of flax to be planted for producing flaxseed in 1941 is 3,341,000 acres which represents a reduction of about 2 percent from the 3,403,000 acres planted in 1940. Indicated plantings are 39 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,406,000 acres, however.

Comparatively good prices, favorable provisions under the Agricultural Conservation Program, and reduction of wheat acreage have all been contributing causes that resulted in an expansion of flax acreage during the past two years to the level that maintained during the decade 1920-1930. The slight reduction in indicated acreage in 1941 as compared with 1940 may be due to lower prices and slightly less favorable provisions under the A.A.A. program in some areas.

Expansion of flax acreage in recent years has raised the level in Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas above that of earlier years and also resulted in the crop being grown in new areas, including Oklahoma, Texas, California, and several other States. On the other hand, the present acreage level in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana is substantially below that which maintained 10 to 15 years ago.

With an abandonment by States about equal to the average of the years 1930 to 1939, but excluding the severe drought years of 1934 and 1936, the flax acreage to be harvested for seed in 1941 would be about 2,900,000 acres. A total of 3,228,000 acres were harvested in 1940.

RICE: Increases in the acreage to be sown to rice for the 1941 crop, in comparison with the 1940 planted acreage, are indicated in all four rice-producing States--Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and California. Returns from Louisiana growers indicate an increase in rice acreage compared with last year of 2 percent; from Texas growers, 10 percent; Arkansas, 10 percent; and California, 5 percent. The indicated total 1941 plantings in these four States is 1,154,000 acres, an increase of 64,000 acres, or 6 percent, over the 1940 plantings. The 10-year average acreage (1930-39) is 943,000 acres.

Factors influencing growers to increase their 1941 plantings are the shortage of stocks and the rapidly diminishing supplies of rice, together with the higher prices for rough rice and some increase in the foreign demand, principally from Cuba, for American rice.

Preparation of the soil for planting the new crop has been halted in the Southern Rice Belt from time to time by rains; and in California large acreages of the heavier rice lands are in a soggy and wet condition from temporary flooding by the winter rains and seepage, and several weeks of drying weather may be needed to put these lands in condition to be worked.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The indicated area to be planted to grain sorghums in 1941 is 9,679,000 acres which represents a reduction of 12 percent from the unusually large acreage planted in 1940. Such plantings still would maintain the acreage of grain sorghums at a level about 12 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 8,674,000 acres. The planted acreage in 1940 was 10,978,000 acres.

Grain sorghums have increased in favor in recent years in areas having limited rainfall due to their ability to withstand hot, dry weather much better than corn.

The prospective reduction in acreage this year is apparently due to the fact that abandonment of winter wheat acreage is expected to be much less than in 1940 over the Western Great Plains Area. Ordinarily a large acreage of abandoned winter wheat land is planted to sorghums in this area. Also, more favorable soil moisture supplies in the western edge of the Corn Belt may tend to encourage the planting of corn in 1941 instead of sorghums.

TAME HAY: March 1 reports indicate that farmers were then planning to cut about 62,398,000 acres of tame hay in 1941. Such an acreage would be 1.3 percent larger than the 61,592,000 harvested in 1940 and 11.2 percent larger than the 10-year average of 56,102,000 acres.

There are prospective increases in nearly all States; Ohio, Illinois and Oregon being the only important States in which reductions are expected. Increases of 5 percent or more are indicated in North Dakota, South Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

The intentions with respect to hay acreage in 1941 appear to be farmers' reactions to their local situations rather than to a general need for more hay. The decreased acreage of other crops leaves larger acreages which may be used for hay, if such a course is desirable. The acreage eventually harvested will depend very largely on individual farmer's needs and the yields per acre in their individual fields.

SOYBEANS: The indicated area to be planted to soybeans grown alone for all purposes in 1941 is 9,788,000 acres, which is 7 percent less than the 10,528,000 acres planted in 1940. There were only two other years in the last 16 in which the area planted has not been larger than that of the preceding year. Because of the rapidly expanding acreage in recent years, the prospective area to be planted in 1941 is 79 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 5,467,000.

In the leading commercial soybean States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Ohio, which have about 66 percent of the total acreage in the United States, the prospective acreage for 1941 is 10 percent below last year. The decrease is practically offset by a corresponding increase in the acreage of oats. This shift is a natural reaction in a year following one when the oats yield per acre was high and the soybean yield was low.

The majority of the southern States, where the bulk of the soybean acreage is used for hay, have a small increase in acreage compared with a year ago.

COWPEAS: Reports from growers as of March 1 indicate that they expect to plant 3,217,000 acres of cowpeas alone for all purposes in 1941. This acreage is about 3 percent more than the 3,120,000 acres planted a year ago and about 22 percent more than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,647,000 acres. Arkansas and Alabama are the only major producing States in which acreage will be decreased from a year ago. In Texas, which alone will plant about 21 percent of the total United States acreage, plantings will be 10 percent greater than a year ago. The acreage for all purposes in recent years has included a considerable acreage to be plowed under for soil improvement.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts to be grown alone for all purposes this year will be about the same as that grown last year. According to returns from growers stating their planting intentions as of March 1, the acreage this year will be 2,396,000 acres, compared with 2,390,000 acres last year, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 1,951,000 acres. Indications point to a small decrease in acreage this year in both the Virginia-Carolina and Southeastern areas, which is about offset by a prospective increase in the Southwestern area.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: Reports from bean growers on March 1 indicate a reduction in the acreage of beans planted in 1941 to 1,855,000 acres or 92.3 percent of the 2,009,000 acres planted in 1940. Such an acreage would be 95.5 percent of the average plantings of 1,942,000 acres for the 10 years 1930-1939. Prices for the record 1940 crop have been discouragingly low for most important kinds and the intended reduction in plantings appears to reflect the growers' reaction to the situation as of March 1.

Prospective plantings in 1941 are 2 percent above those of 1940 in New Mexico but decreases ranging from 7 to 20 percent are indicated for other important western States. In California, an increase of 5 percent is indicated for Limas, but a reduction of 10 percent is in prospect for "field" beans. A reduction of 5 percent is indicated in Michigan and one of 2 percent in New York.

TOBACCO: Tobacco growers reported intentions as of March 1 indicated the planting of 1,404,500 acres of tobacco this spring as compared with last season's harvested acreage of 1,427,000 acres. The decrease of about 2 percent is entirely due to reductions of about 20 percent in prospective planting of the dark fired and dark air-cured types. For cigar binder no change in acreage from last year is indicated. All other classes of tobacco show increases of 1 to 3 percent. Despite these slight increases the 1941 acreages of the various classes of tobacco will apparently be much below the 10-year averages except for cigar tobacco and type 32 grown in Southern Maryland. The trend in acreage for the latter type has been generally upward the past few years.

Loss of foreign markets because of the War necessitated rather low acreage allotments in 1940 and these are practically unchanged for the coming season. As a consequence the 1941 indicated acreage of flue-cured tobacco is about 18 percent below the 10-year average. The foreign outlets for dark fired tobacco have been declining for a number of years and the situation has been made worse by the present conflict. Only a relatively small percentage of dark air-cured tobacco is exported and the prospective decrease in production of this class of tobacco is due to supplies being in excess of domestic requirements rather than to the export situation.

A.A.A. marketing allotments are in affect on many of the tobacco types and quite severe penalties are provided for exceeding acreage quotas. With acreages rather sharply curtailed from that in previous years, it would seem that growers would plan to raise the full acreage permitted them under the program. Growers of dark tobacco as well as of some of the other types, had not received their 1941 acreage allotments when this report was prepared and there may be further reductions or possibly some increases in acreages when planting actually is done.

POTATOES: Growers expect to plant 2,988,400 acres of potatoes in 1941 according to March 1 reports. This would be 3.7 percent less than the 3,104,100 acres planted in 1940 and 11 percent less than the 10-year average of 3,365,000 acres.

In the 12 early States (which include the early crop only in California), prospective plantings are indicated to be 490,000 acres, or 3.6 percent more than the 473,000 acres planted in 1940. In the intermediate States, a reduction of 1 percent in plantings is indicated. Growers expect to plant 287,500 acres in 1941 compared with 290,500 acres in 1940.

In the 30 late States, which account for the bulk of the nation's potato crop, prospective plantings are 2,210,900 acres, or 5.5 percent less than the 2,340,600 acres planted in 1940.

SWEETPOTATOES: The prospective 1941 sweetpotato planting of 835,000 acres would be an increase of 8.2 percent above the 1940 crop of 772,000 acres, but about 3 percent below the 1939 crop of 862,000 acres and about 5 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 882,000 acres. The heaviest increases are shown in Alabama, 20 percent; Georgia, 15 percent; Mississippi, 10 percent; Louisiana and South Carolina, 8 percent; North Carolina, 7 percent; Texas, Tennessee, and Florida, 6 percent; Oklahoma and Kentucky, 5 percent; Virginia 3 percent. No change in acreage is indicated in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas. Arkansas is the only State where a reduction is anticipated.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1941						
Year	Corn, All		All Spring Wheat		Durum Wheat	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Thousand Acres		Thousand Acres		Thousand Acres	
1929	97,898	97,805	22,873	22,138	5,738	5,541
1930	101,813	101,465	22,118	21,545	4,745	4,671
1931	108,469	106,912	20,351	14,233	3,959	2,944
1932	112,061	110,577	22,542	21,783	4,184	3,944
1933	108,527	105,963	24,040	19,166	3,070	2,268
1934	99,806	92,354	18,977	8,762	1,928	854
1935	98,372	95,804	22,143	17,827	2,427	2,231
1936	100,599	93,020	23,959	11,176	3,555	1,538
1937	96,342	93,741	23,416	17,444	3,214	2,786
1938	93,689	92,222	23,026	20,083	3,887	3,569
1939	91,128	88,430	17,052	15,404	3,211	3,058
1940	88,143	86,449	18,547	17,356	3,431	3,121
1941 1/	87,656	--	17,137	--	2,925	--

Year	Other Spring Wheat		Oats		Barley	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Thousand Acres		Thousand Acres		Thousand Acres	
1929	17,135	16,597	38,448	38,153	14,027	13,526
1930	17,373	16,874	40,110	39,850	12,829	12,595
1931	16,392	11,289	41,655	40,242	13,033	11,189
1932	18,358	17,839	42,517	41,703	13,707	13,178
1933	20,970	16,898	40,177	36,532	13,394	9,687
1934	17,049	7,908	38,091	29,455	11,376	6,553
1935	19,716	15,596	40,690	39,831	13,140	12,371
1936	20,404	9,638	39,117	33,370	12,121	8,372
1937	20,202	14,658	37,295	35,256	11,579	9,968
1938	19,139	16,514	36,911	35,661	11,345	10,513
1939	13,841	12,346	35,399	32,968	14,605	12,644
1940	15,116	14,235	36,237	34,847	14,759	13,394
1941 1/	14,212	--	37,102	--	14,348	--

Year	Flaxseed		Rice	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Thousand Acres		Thousand Acres	
1929	3,363	3,049	860	860
1930	4,466	3,780	966	966
1931	3,724	2,431	965	965
1932	2,691	1,988	874	874
1933	1,812	1,341	798	798
1934	1,588	995	812	812
1935	2,392	2,096	817	817
1936	2,548	1,126	981	981
1937	1,346	934	1,105	1,088
1938	1,067	936	1,076	1,076
1939	2,424	2,250	1,040	1,040
1940	3,403	3,228	1,090	1,051
1941 1/	3,341	--	1,154	--

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS 1929-1941

Year	Grain Sorghums, All		Potatoes, Irish		Sweet Potatoes	Tobacco
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Harvested	Harvested
Thousand acres						
1929	6,467	6,594	3,041	3,019	346	1,930
1930	6,877	6,589	3,143	3,103	669	2,124
1931	7,657	7,423	3,516	3,467	850	1,987
1932	8,498	7,963	3,614	3,542	1,056	1,404
1933	7,927	7,507	3,467	3,412	908	1,738
1934	9,009	6,830	3,760	3,597	952	1,278
1935	11,232	9,534	3,592	3,541	969	1,437
1936	9,153	6,878	3,191	3,063	822	1,438
1937	8,427	7,476	3,227	3,135	840	1,751
1938	8,495	7,680	3,082	3,023	823	1,599
1939	9,405	8,078	3,056	3,018	822	2,020
1940	10,978	9,256	3,104	3,055	772	1,427
1941 1/	9,679	--	2,988	--	335	1,404

Year	Pears, Dry Edible		Soybeans	Cowpeas	Peanuts	Tame Hay
	Planted	Harvested	Grown Alone	Grown Alone	Grown Alone	Harvested
Thousand acres						
1929	1,919	1,840	2,400	1,199	1,627	55,723
1930	2,265	2,159	2,010	1,351	1,433	54,051
1931	2,151	1,947	3,738	2,087	1,773	55,968
1932	1,625	1,431	3,595	3,013	2,042	56,004
1933	1,895	1,729	3,365	2,462	1,717	55,829
1934	1,987	1,480	5,572	2,694	2,015	56,017
1935	2,104	1,885	6,640	2,319	1,958	55,647
1936	1,915	1,594	5,811	3,173	2,067	57,289
1937	1,913	1,700	6,171	3,394	1,932	54,620
1938	1,729	1,327	7,262	3,064	2,160	56,925
1939	1,829	1,731	3,506	3,910	2,410	58,670
1940	1,009	1,336	10,528	3,120	2,390	61,592
1941 1/	1,855	--	9,788	3,217	2,396	62,398

Year	15 Crops 2/		46 Crops 3/	
	Planted or Grown	Harvested	Planted or Grown	Harvested
Thousand acres				
1929	246,552	246,440	366,077	356,987
1930	253,078	250,512	337,192	361,099
1931	262,519	249,337	372,454	357,373
1932	268,511	253,432	370,055	363,606
1933	262,260	246,138	372,415	331,927
1934	245,916	211,326	339,295	295,933
1935	253,293	244,936	359,756	336,467
1936	257,512	223,308	360,269	315,639
1937	246,310	232,286	364,662	340,605
1938	244,777	237,177	356,050	341,742
1939	243,873	233,404	344,222	325,845
1940	249,238	242,028	348,539	333,825
1941 1/	246,649	--	--	--

1/ As indicated by March 1 reports from farmers on acreage intended.

2/ Totals for crops shown, less the acreage of soybeans, cowpeas, and peanuts duplicated in the acreage cut for hay. For sweet potatoes, tobacco, annual legumes (soybeans, cowpeas, & peanuts), and tame hay the acreage planted or grown is assumed to have been the same as that "harvested" or "grown alone."

3/ For details see December 1940 report.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 18, 1941

March 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		1941 as percent of 1940
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1940	Indicated 1941	
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres	Percent	
Me.	12	38.6	13	14	107
N. H.	15	41.2	15	14	95
Vt.	74	40.0	71	67	94
Mass.	39	41.0	38	37	97
R. I.	9	39.4	9	9	100
Conn.	52	38.4	49	49	100
N. Y.	654	34.2	692	692	100
N. J.	192	38.4	189	183	97
Pa.	1,331	40.2	1,341	1,341	100
Ohio	3,603	33.8	3,220	3,252	101
Ind.	4,442	36.1	3,937	3,937	100
Ill.	8,896	36.2	7,551	7,551	100
Mich.	1,537	30.9	1,558	1,574	101
Wis.	2,306	32.4	2,255	2,210	98
Minn.	4,698	30.6	4,366	4,410	101
Iowa	10,764	37.1	9,031	9,031	100
Mo.	5,253	20.5	3,976	3,976	100
N. Dak.	1,272	13.4	1,031	1,083	105
S. Dak.	4,279	9.8	3,080	3,111	101
Nebr.	9,124	14.2	6,831	6,899	101
Kans.	5,374	10.9	3,051	2,685	88
Del.	143	27.7	141	138	98
Md.	510	31.6	501	486	97
Va.	1,462	22.2	1,377	1,349	98
W. Va.	506	24.7	476	452	95
N. C.	2,576	18.3	2,418	2,418	100
S. C.	1,694	13.5	1,736	1,701	98
Ga.	4,198	9.7	4,259	4,174	98
Fla.	759	8.9	821	821	100
Ky.	2,879	22.4	2,816	2,788	99
Tenn.	2,853	21.2	2,767	2,739	99
Ala.	3,302	12.4	3,476	3,406	98
Miss.	2,679	14.4	3,024	2,964	98
Ark.	2,152	14.3	2,043	2,023	99
La.	1,483	14.4	1,540	1,509	98
Okla.	2,583	12.2	1,952	1,972	101
Tex.	5,041	15.2	4,632	4,771	103
Mont.	172	8.3	164	180	110
Idaho	35	35.2	34	34	100
Wyo.	240	8.7	216	190	88
Colo.	1,637	8.4	1,043	991	95
N. Mex.	231	11.5	199	209	105
Ariz.	32	14.9	25	29	116
Utah	20	23.7	22	22	100
Nev.	2	26.7	4	4	100
Wash.	33	34.4	29	28	97
Oreg.	62	30.2	60	66	110
Calif.	71	32.8	64	67	105
U. S.	101,081	22.9	88,143	87,656	99.4

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

	Average 1920-39		Acreage planted		
State	Acreage	Yield per	Indicated	1941 as percent	
	planted	planted acre	1940	1941	of 1940
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	5	20.2	4	4	100
N.Y.	8	17.0	5	6	120
Pa.	11	17.3	10	10	100
Ohio	9	17.0	3	2	67
Ind.	10	15.2	6	6	100
Ill.	60	16.1	24	24	100
Mich.	20	15.0	13	15	115
Wis.	75	16.0	46	41	89
Minn.	1,483	12.3	1,366	1,298	95
Iowa	55	15.1	21	22	105
Mo.	8	12.0	1	—	—
N. Dak.	7,634	5.3	6,123	6,490	106
S. Dak.	2,705	5.4	2,322	2,322	100
Nebr.	335	7.1	186	145	78
Kans.	19	5.6	35	35	100
Mont.	3,378	7.3	2,871	2,498	87
Idaho	418	25.5	292	292	100
Wyo.	174	7.6	130	98	75
Colo.	375	9.3	344	230	67
N. Mex.	29	11.3	26	26	100
Utah	76	27.3	67	65	97
Nev.	13	24.2	15	13	85
Wash.	1,147	17.1	959	432	45
Oreg.	317	19.9	247	133	56
U. S.	18,344	8.3	15,116	14,212	94.0

DURUM WHEAT

Minn.	106	12.9	89	84
N.Dak.	2,541	7.9	2,123	85
S.Dak.	771	6.4	512	85
3 States	3,418	7.8	3,431	85.3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 18, 1941

March 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OATS

	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
State	Acreage	Yield per	Indicated	1941 as percent	
	planted	planted acres	1940	1941	of 1940
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	117	36.8	113	113	100
N.H.	8	37.2	7	7	100
Vt.	60	31.3	55	54	98
Mass.	6	33.0	7	7	100
R.I.	2	31.7	2	2	100
Conn.	7	28.8	7	7	100
N.Y.	826	28.8	821	813	99
N.J.	46	29.6	43	44	103
Pa.	928	28.4	888	888	100
Ohio	1,464	29.2	1,054	1,149	109
Ind.	1,666	24.4	1,154	1,385	120
Ill.	3,932	29.0	3,342	3,509	105
Mich.	1,548	29.0	1,315	1,389	98
Wis.	2,473	30.5	2,251	2,251	100
Minn.	4,423	30.3	4,254	4,211	99
Iowa	6,000	30.8	5,352	5,469	102
Mo.	1,742	21.1	1,800	1,890	105
N. Dak.	1,922	14.8	1,794	1,704	95
S. Dak.	2,133	17.3	2,154	2,240	104
Nebr.	2,260	18.7	1,626	1,675	103
Kans.	1,638	20.0	1,630	1,663	102
Okla.	3	30.2	3	3	100
Md.	47	28.4	35	38	109
Va.	107	19.6	24	101	120
W. Va.	99	19.6	68	73	107
N.C.	227	19.6	248	260	105
S.C.	431	21.4	495	520	105
Ga.	377	19.0	443	509	115
Fla.	8	14.7	9	9	100
Ky.	116	15.2	75	85	113
Penn.	98	16.2	80	104	130
Ala.	112	19.2	150	172	115
Miss.	49	23.5	118	142	120
Ark.	142	19.4	139	145	104
La.	36	25.0	62	75	121
Okla.	1,327	19.6	1,449	1,449	100
Tex.	1,526	22.6	1,533	1,502	98
Mont.	345	17.3	338	355	105
Idaho	139	25.6	150	150	100
Wyo.	156	16.8	131	138	105
Colo.	192	22.6	180	182	101
N. Mex.	27	20.8	30	30	100
Ariz.	11	26.7	11	11	100
Utah	36	34.7	30	29	97
Nev.	4	35.3	7	7	100
Wash.	170	48.2	222	200	90
Oreg.	235	31.3	318	308	97
Calif.	115	27.3	150	135	90
U. S.	39,196	25.6	36,237	37,102	102.4

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CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 18, 1941

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March 1, 1941

BARLEY

State	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
	Acreage	Yield per	Indicated		1941 as percent
	planted	planted acre	1940	1941	of 1940
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	4	29.3	4	4	100
Vt.	4	27.2	5	5	100
N.Y.	156	24.6	131	124	95
N.J.	2	28.0	7	7	100
Pa.	79	26.3	155	147	95
Ohio	52	23.0	55	60	109
Ind.	33	18.9	50	70	140
Ill.	214	24.0	139	130	115
Mich.	222	22.6	177	138	106
Wis.	200	27.1	654	569	87
Minn.	2,080	21.5	1,944	1,769	91
Iowa	504	23.4	471	367	78
Mo.	65	12.3	178	199	112
N.Dak.	2,205	11.1	2,041	1,898	93
S.Dak.	2,035	11.7	1,995	1,875	94
Nebr.	864	14.9	1,625	1,690	104
Kans.	616	9.9	1,308	1,504	115
Md.	37	29.6	79	83	105
Va.	45	25.3	88	86	98
W.Va.	6	21.8	13	15	115
N.C.	14	16.3	14	18	130
Ky.	22	22.3	73	102	140
Tenn.	31	17.5	66	69	105
Okla.	150	13.9	402	322	95
Tex.	161	14.4	260	270	104
Mont.	185	14.8	223	223	100
Idaho	128	34.2	183	201	110
Wyo.	93	16.0	88	90	102
Colo.	582	13.8	530	621	107
N.Mex.	8	19.3	13	15	112
Ariz.	24	30.9	37	43	116
Utah	49	37.0	77	81	105
Nev.	8	37.3	15	18	120
Wash.	61	31.8	135	140	104
Oreg.	107	28.9	200	172	86
Calif.	1,126	26.2	1,374	1,083	85
U. S.	12,713	17.6	17,732	14,348	97.2

FLAXSEED

Mich.	8	8.7	8	8	100
Wis.	6	10.7	19	21	110
Minn.	748	8.0	1,601	1,505	94
Iowa	27	8.7	190	200	105
Mo.	3	4.4	3	4	133
N.Dak.	1,064	2.8	720	698	97
S.Dak.	256	3.1	320	288	90
Nebr.	5	1/ 4.8	2	5	250
Kans.	59	5.7	157	146	93
Okla.	-	-	19	22	116
Tex.	-	-	46	40	87
Mont.	186	2.1	150	165	110
Idaho	-	-	5	5	100
Ariz.	-	-	13	15	115
Wash.	-	-	5	2	40
Oreg.	-	-	5	4	80
Calif.	1/ 49	1/ 16.1	140	213	152
U. S.	2,406	4.9	3,403	3,341	98.2

1/ Short-time average.

TAME HAY

State	Average 1930-39		Acreage harvested		
	Acreage	Yield per harvested	1940	1941	1941 as percent of 1940
	harvested	acre			
	Thousand acres	Tons	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	990	0.37	1,006	1,006	100
N.H.	577	1.01	388	384	99
Vt.	928	1.16	932	932	100
Mass.	369	1.35	401	401	100
R.I.	41	1.23	44	44	100
Conn.	315	1.31	348	345	99
N.Y.	4,038	1.20	4,000	4,040	101
N.J.	222	1.51	219	228	104
Pa.	2,462	1.18	2,400	2,400	100
Ohio	2,623	1.14	2,923	2,894	99
Ind.	1,880	1.15	2,171	2,171	100
Ill.	2,716	1.23	3,329	3,268	96
Mich.	2,580	1.20	2,694	2,721	101
Wis.	3,501	1.39	4,086	4,168	102
Minn.	2,706	1.34	3,096	3,158	102
Iowa	3,147	1.34	4,381	4,469	102
Mo.	2,699	.89	3,266	3,263	100
N.Dak.	1,211	.91	975	1,034	106
S.Dak.	985	.82	778	825	106
Nebr.	1,466	1.32	1,029	1,050	102
Kans.	1,031	1.32	1,005	1,005	100
Del.	63	1.31	75	78	104
Md.	387	1.20	422	430	102
Va.	975	.94	1,091	1,113	102
W.Va.	671	.96	726	733	101
N.C.	907	.81	1,148	1,171	102
S.C.	534	.74	730	730	100
Ga.	886	.54	1,141	1,175	103
Fla.	91	.54	106	109	103
Ky.	1,294	1.02	1,424	1,495	105
Tenn.	1,539	.91	1,644	1,662	101
Ala.	714	.72	852	852	100
Miss.	656	1.17	959	1,062	111
Ark.	789	1.00	1,050	1,102	105
La.	270	1.18	354	389	110
Okla.	546	1.23	630	721	106
Tex.	836	.96	1,184	1,220	103
Mont.	1,464	1.20	1,239	1,289	104
Idaho	1,048	2.13	995	995	100
Wyo.	747	1.17	746	753	101
Colo.	1,118	1.54	1,032	1,063	103
N.Mex.	131	1.99	146	153	105
Ariz.	202	2.56	218	228	105
Utah	516	1.98	513	513	100
Nev.	186	1.90	187	183	98
Wash.	936	1.80	1,001	1,001	100
Oreg.	877	1.75	823	807	98
Calif.	1,630	2.64	1,565	1,565	100
U. S.	56,102	1.24	61,592	62,398	101.3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Washington, D. C.,
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GRAIN SORGHUMS, ALL

State	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1940	Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres	Percent	
Mo.	214	11.9	240	214	89
S. Dak.	--	--	520	426	82
Nebr.	186	9.9	819	622	76
Kans.	1,726	7.7	2,554	1,788	70
Ark.	72	9.4	68	60	88
Okla.	1,609	7.6	1,666	1,449	87
Tex.	3,820	11.8	3,927	3,927	100
Colo.	427	5.4	593	563	95
N. Mex.	366	9.2	412	433	105
Ariz.	36	27.6	32	35	110
Calif.	113	29.0	147	162	110
U. S.	8,674	9.9	10,978	9,679	88.2

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE

	Pounds				
Me.	8	872	8	7	88
Vt.	3	611	2	2	100
N. Y.	151	731	155	152	98
Mich.	584	733	616	585	95
Wis.	5	380	3	2	67
Minn.	5	312	4	4	100
Nebr.	18	644	23	20	87
Kans.	8	187	1	1	85
Mont.	25	1,024	20	18	90
Idaho	121	1,270	124	105	85
Wyo.	43	370	58	54	93
Colo.	443	258	391	313	80
N. Mex.	192	247	215	219	102
Ariz.	9	466	14	14	100
Oreg.	2	627	1	1	100
Calif.	325	1,209	374	358	96
U. S.	1,942	689.6	2,009	1,855	92.3

RICE

	Bushels				
Ark.	165	50.5	191	210	110
La.	456	40.7	490	500	102
Texas	204	51.7	291	320	110
Calif.	119	68.8	118	124	105
U. S.	943	48.4	1,090	1,154	105.9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
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POTATOES 1/					
STATE and GROUP	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
	: Field per :		: 1941 as :		
	: Acreage : planted :		: Indicated : percent :		
	: planted :	: acre :	1940	1941	: of 1940
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	168	263	165	163	99
New York	232	126	215	211	98
Pennsylvania	207	120	189	185	98
3 Eastern	607	161.6	569	559	98.2
Michigan	280	95	250	225	90
Wisconsin	256	85	197	177	90
Minnesota	316	74	253	230	91
North Dakota	149	67	176	176	100
South Dakota	50	48	35	32	91
5 Central	1,051	80.1	911	840	92.2
Nebraska	112	76	84	80	95
Montana	22	83	18	17	92
Idaho	115	221	127	114	90
Wyoming	31	71	22	22	100
Colorado	111	131	86	78	91
Utah	13.9	147	12.3	10.2	83
Nevada	2.6	141	2.3	2.0	87
Washington	50	167	45	43	96
Oregon	45	150	46	44	95
California 2/	30.5	238	39.0	39.0	100
10 Western	533.8	144.8	481.6	449.2	93.3
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	2,191.6	118.4	1,961.6	1,848.2	94.2
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:					
New Hampshire	9.6	155	9.9	9.6	97
Vermont	16.7	136	15.3	14.5	95
Massachusetts	16.0	139	19.0	19.2	101
Rhode Island	3.6	176	4.5	4.5	100
Connecticut	16.2	163	18.9	18.5	98
5 New England	62.1	149.3	67.6	66.3	98.1
West Virginia	36	79	33	33	100
Ohio	129	98	119	113	95
Indiana	61	87	52	50	96
Illinois	46	76	39	37	95
Iowa	75	76	60	54	90
5 Central	348	86.0	303	287	94.7
New Mexico	6.2	68	6.0	6.6	110
Arizona	2.5	84	2.4	2.8	117
2 Southwestern	8.7	72.3	8.4	9.4	111.9
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	418.7	95.1	379.0	362.7	95.7
30 LATE STATES	2,610.3	114.6	2,340.6	2,210.9	94.5
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:					
New Jersey	49	168	58	56	97
Delaware	5.2	87	4.3	4.1	95
Maryland	30	100	25.2	23.4	93
Virginia	94	112	76	77	101
Kentucky	49	74	46	46	100
Missouri	57	77	54	54	100
Kansas	37	74	27	27	100
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	321.6	103.0	290.5	287.5	99.0
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,931.9	113.4	2,631.1	2,498.4	95.0

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
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POTATOES 1/ (Continued)					
STATE and GROUP	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
	Yield per				1941 as
	planted	acre	1940	1941	percent
EARLY POTATO STATES:	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		of 1940
					Percent
North Carolina	31	100	80	73	98
South Carolina	21	115	28	31	112
Georgia	16	66	19	20	105
Florida	23	111	32	29	91
Tennessee	43	67	44	46	104
Alabama	33	87	43	51	106
Mississippi	16	71	20	20	100
Arkansas	42	73	41	42	102
Louisiana	41	61	40	45	112
Oklahoma	37	70	35	36	103
Texas	52	64	50	54	108
California 3/	20.2	250	36.0	58.0	106
TOTAL 12 EARLY STATES	432.9	89.4	473.0	490.0	103.6
TOTAL UNITED STATES	3,564.8	110.3	3,104.1	2,938.4	96.3

- 1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.
- 2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.
- 3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEET POTATOES					
STATE	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
	Yield per				1941 as
	planted	acre	1940	1941	percent
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		of 1940
					Percent
New Jersey	15	141	15	15	100
Indiana	4	102	3	3	100
Illinois	6	85	6	6	100
Iowa	3	86	3	3	100
Missouri	12	79	13	13	100
Kansas	4	83	3	3	100
Delaware	6	123	5	5	100
Maryland	8	152	9	9	100
Virginia	37	111	31	32	103
North Carolina	87	96	74	79	107
South Carolina	63	85	63	68	108
Georgia	118	72	99	114	115
Florida	21	66	18	19	106
Kentucky	23	83	23	24	105
Tennessee	57	88	51	54	106
Alabama	97	80	82	98	120
Mississippi	82	87	69	76	110
Arkansas	42	73	36	34	94
Louisiana	99	70	86	93	108
Oklahoma	19	61	20	21	105
Texas	66	71	51	54	106
California	11	108	12	12	100
UNITED STATES	882	83.0	772	835	108.2

CROP REPORT
as of
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		Acreage planted		Percent
		Acres	Yield per Pounds	Acres	Indicated	1941	1941 as	
	No.	planted	planted acre	Acres	:	Acres	percent of 1940	
FLUE-CURED:								
Virginia	11	96,950	692	78,000		79,000		101
North Carolina	11	250,500	758	205,000		207,000		101
Total old belt	11	347,450	739	283,000		286,000		101
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	328,500	832	245,000		245,000		100
North Carolina	13	61,930	880	55,000		55,600		101
South Carolina	13	100,700	836	82,000		84,000		102
Total South Carolina belt	13	162,630	853	137,000		139,600		102
Georgia	14	78,370	828	71,000		72,000		101
Florida	14	10,260	786	12,700		13,000		102
Alabama	14	---	---	300		300		100
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	88,720	823	84,000		85,300		102
Total Flue-Cured	11-14	927,400	801	749,000		755,900		101
FLUE-CURED:								
Virginia	21	26,690	765	22,400		17,900		80
Kentucky	22	33,550	773	20,000		16,000		80
Tennessee	22	56,310	828	45,000		33,000		73
Total Clarksville & Hopkinsville	22	89,860	808	65,000		49,000		75
Kentucky	23	29,720	770	22,000		17,600		80
Tennessee	23	7,450	808	5,500		4,200		77
Total Paducah	23	37,170	778	27,500		21,800		79
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	4,570	906	800		500		62
Total Fire-Cured	21-24	158,390	795	115,700		85,200		77
AIR-CURED (light):								
Ohio	31	14,800	819	13,800		13,100		95
Indiana	31	11,110	801	10,900		11,300		104
Missouri	31	6,110	993	6,000		6,200		103
Kansas	31	1/362	1/834	500		600		120
Virginia	31	9,620	1,027	10,000		10,200		102
West Virginia	31	4,330	677	3,600		3,600		100
North Carolina	31	7,340	850	6,800		6,900		102
Kentucky	31	289,700	786	260,000		260,000		100
Tennessee	31	62,050	867	58,000		62,000		107
Alabama	31	---	---	200		200		100
Total Burley	31	405,460	808	368,800		374,100		101
Southern Maryland	32	37,090	723	38,000		39,100		103
Total Air-Cured (light)	31-32	442,550	802	407,800		413,200		101
AIR-CURED (dark):								
Indiana	35	1,250	836	500		400		80
Kentucky	35	18,660	824	20,400		16,300		80
Tennessee	35	3,260	802	5,000		4,000		80
Total One Sucker	35	23,170	823	25,900		20,700		80
Green River (Ky.)	36	23,850	831	20,000		16,000		80
Virginia sun-cured	37	3,500	752	3,600		3,200		89
Total Air-Cured (dark)	35-37	50,580	824	49,500		39,900		81

Class and Type	No.	Type	Average 1930-39		Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted		1941 as percent of 1940
			Acres	Pounds		1940 Acres	Indicated Acres	
CIGAR FILLER:								
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41		28,380	1,238		33,000	35,000	105
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44		19,790	984		16,200	15,400	95
Georgia	45		340	992		400	400	100
Florida	45		560	1,022		1,000	1,000	100
Total Georgia and Florida sun-grown	45		900	1,007		1,400	1,400	100
Total Cigar Filler	41-45		49,160	1,135		50,600	51,800	102
CIGAR BINDER:								
Massachusetts	51		200	1,561		100	100	100
Connecticut	51		8,480	1,552		7,600	7,800	103
Total Connecticut Valley broadleaf	51		8,680	1,552		7,700	7,900	103
Massachusetts	52		4,530	1,540		5,100	5,200	102
Connecticut	52		3,160	1,524		4,300	4,700	109
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52		7,690	1,535		9,400	9,900	105
New York	53		1,000	1,258		1,600	1,600	100
Pennsylvania	53		270	1,392		300	300	100
Total New York and Pa. Havana seed	53		1,270	1,290		1,900	1,900	100
Southern Wisconsin	54		13,380	1,349		13,600	12,600	93
Wisconsin	55		8,680	1,316		10,900	11,300	104
Minnesota	55		810	1,125		800	700	90
Total Northern Wisconsin	55		9,490	1,304		11,700	12,000	103
Total Cigar Binder	51-55		40,510	1,422		44,300	44,300	100
CIGAR WRAPPER:								
Massachusetts	61		1,090	1,000		900	900	100
Connecticut	61		5,080	979		5,500	5,600	102
Total Connecticut Valley shade-grown	61		6,170	982		6,400	6,500	102
Georgia	62		500	1,004		700	700	100
Florida	62		2,110	978		3,000	3,000	100
Total Georgia and Florida shade-grown	62		2,610	982		3,700	3,700	100
Total Cigar Wrapper	61-62		8,780	984		10,100	10,200	101
Total Cigar Types	41-62		95,450	1,231		105,000	108,300	101
UNITED STATES			All	1,577,730	830.2	1,487,000	1,404,500	98.4

1/ Short-time average.

TOBACCO BY STATES

State	Average 1930-39		1940	Acreage Planted		1941 as percent of 1940
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre		Indicated	1941	
	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent	
Mass.	5,820	1,432	5,100	6,200	102	
Conn.	16,720	1,366	17,400	18,100	104	
N. Y.	1,000	1,258	1,600	1,600	100	
Pa.	28,650	1,239	53,300	55,300	106	
Ohio	34,830	915	30,000	28,500	95	
Ind.	12,450	803	11,400	11,700	103	
Wis.	22,060	1,335	24,500	23,900	98	
Minn.	810	1,125	800	700	90	
Mo.	6,110	893	6,000	6,200	103	
Kans.	1/ 362	1/ 834	500	600	120	
Md.	37,090	723	38,000	39,100	103	
Va.	136,820	732	114,000	110,300	97	
W. Va.	4,390	677	3,600	3,600	100	
N. C.	648,370	808	511,800	514,500	101	
S. C.	100,700	836	82,000	84,000	102	
Ga.	79,210	831	72,100	73,100	101	
Fla.	12,930	847	16,700	17,000	102	
Ky.	400,150	791	343,200	326,400	95	
Tenn.	129,070	848	113,500	103,200	91	
Ala.	--	--	500	500	100	
U. S.	1,677,730	830.2	1,427,000	1,404,500	98.4	

Short-time average.

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage Planted 1/				State	Acreage Planted 1/			
	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940		Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
	Thousand acres		Percent			Thousand acres		Percent	
N. Y.	5	16	16	100	Md.	38	50	51	102
N. J.	9	35	35	100	Va.	104	110	110	100
Pa.	32	79	76	96	W. Va.	42	55	50	90
Ohio	318	1,037	964	93	N. C.	242	321	321	100
Ind.	739	1,508	1,357	90	S. C.	22	28	29	104
Ill.	1,635	3,065	2,758	90	Ga.	63	83	87	105
Mich.	46	210	195	93	Ky.	119	172	172	100
Wis.	149	311	280	90	Tenn.	160	160	160	100
Minn.	--	242	242	100	Ala.	185	246	258	105
Iowa	636	1,559	1,356	87	Miss.	193	309	355	115
Mo.	419	480	450	94	Ark.	132	171	176	103
Nebr.	6	20	16	80	La.	40	86	99	115
Kans.	41	78	74	95	Okla.	15	16	16	100
Del.	32	44	44	100	Tex.	2/34	37	41	111
U. S.	5,467	10,528	9,788	93.0					

Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 13, 1941

March 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

COWPEAS

State : Acreage Planted 1/ : Indicated : 1941 as percent
: 1930-39 : 1940 : 1941 : of 1940

Thousand acres

N. J.	1	2	2	100
Pa.	2/ 1	1	1	100
Ohio	3	4	4	100
Ind.	33	40	36	90
Ill.	201	288	288	100
Mo.	91	103	103	100
Kans.	6	18	18	100
Del.	2	2	2	100
Md.	9	9	9	100
Va.	90	80	64	80
W. Va.	2	2	2	100
N.C.	159	178	196	110
S.C.	326	392	400	102
Ga.	248	291	320	110
Fla.	24	23	24	104
Ky.	65	58	58	100
Tenn.	194	128	134	105
Ala.	179	183	179	98
Miss.	168	189	195	103
Ark.	311	313	305	96
La.	72	88	92	105
Okla.	82	94	94	100
Tex.	379	624	636	110
U. S.	2,647	3,120	3,217	103.1

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

2/ Short-time average.

PEANUTS 1/

Va.	144	169	167	99
N.C.	248	270	262	97
Tenn.	11	9	9	100
Total	403	448	438	98
S.C.	16	22	22	100
Ga.	587	766	751	98
Fla.	125	158	163	103
Ala.	352	426	417	98
Miss.	37	38	35	92
Total	1,117	1,410	1,389	98
Ark.	55	55	50	90
La.	34	34	32	94
Okla.	52	65	110	170
Tex.	290	378	378	100
Total	430	532	570	107
U.S.	1,951	2,390	2,396	100.3

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.